revelry that have been heard in those deserted

halls this serzon. has taken place. The Long Branch boats and the Grand Central Depot bring together daily a of track, connecting hundreds of towns and larger crowd of persons in society than can be cities with Atlanta. Hence the importance of found at any place of public amusement or priare leaving town in shoals. Through the length of the Fifth avenue scarcely a house is to be seen that has not its hall door closed and its windows Idlers in club windows no longer gaze on pretty faces, or criticise new fashions. or dainty boots encasing objectionable ankies. interest or diversion, is a long line of closely covered landaus and phaetons, which, with carefully blankoted horses and ponies, are wending their way, under the care of supercillous grooms and consequential coachmen, toward the Newport, Hudson River, and Long have disappeared, and the fashionable quarters. of the city will take on the untenanted, uninhabited aspect which, in spite of the millions that remain, is inseparable from the season

when "everybody is out of town." On Tuesday Miss Charlotte Cox, daughter of Mr. Townsend Cox, was married at Glen Cove, L. L. to the Rev. John Hardenbrook Townnd. The wedding was quiet, but very pretty, and despite occasional showers was enjoyed by mony in the village church, were driven to Mr. Cox's summer residence on the Sound, where they passed the remainder of the day. The happy couple sailed for Europe yesterday in the steamer Rhein.

A charming ball took place at Morristown.

New Jorsey, on Friday evening. It was given by the "Young Maidens' Cooking Association ' of that ancient town. Invitations were issued in the name of Miss Julia Nast, daughter of the well-known artist, who, as head cook of the association, displayed rather more artistic than culinary skill in the clever pen and ink etchings which formed the border of each card issued. A special train was run for the accommodation of guests from New York, and dancing was kept up until the dawn of day.

It seems useless to expect that there will ever be an end of June weddings. Those that were celebrated in "thunder, lightning, or in hail" on Tuesday last were supposed to close the lists matrimonial for this summer, but now we hear that on Wednesday next, in St. Thomas's Church, will take place the marriage of Miss Charlier, to whom so many of the now promi-nent men of our city owe their early intellectual training. The bride will be attended by a train of eight bridesmaids, and the happy bridegroom is Dr. Edison, a relative, as we are told, of the Edison of electric light celebrity.

The engagement of a younger daughter of Prof. Charlier to Mr. E. Haughwort Howe, only son of Col. Frank E. Howe, has recently been announced.

The engagement is also announced of Miss Bettina White, daughter of Dr. Octavius A. White, to Mr. Ledyard Stevens. Dr. White's elder daughter was married a few months since to Mr. Alexander H. Stevens, a younger brother of Mr. Ledyard Stevens. Among the well-known people who propose

to spend the present season at Saratoga, and many of whom are alreads settled there, are Dr. William H. Van Buren and his daughter. Mrs. Fritz Meert, with a large retinue of children, tutors, and servants: Mrs. Isaac Townsend and her two daughters, ex-Senator Fre-linghuysen of New Jersey and Miss Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. del Monte, Dr. and Mrs W. S. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Carroll of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Bowle of Philadelphia. The prospect of a successful season at this time-honored resort of wealth, brains, and fashion is brighter than ever this year. We understand that the electric light is to be introduced in streets. parks, and hotels, thus adding a new attraction to those for which Saratoga has always been

Mr. Levi P. Morton, the newly appointed Minister to France, is curiously described in a foreign paper as a "baronet-looking man, quite affable and democratic, yet with a certain banker's tone." Is this intended to be complimentary or otherwise? We have heard the expressions" as handsome as a prince" and "as happy as a lord," although familiarity with princes and lords would fall to disclose that either beauty or happiness is indissolubly connected with either. But that the peerage or baronetage of the United Kingdom should carry with it any special type of manly beauty or ugliness, or any distinctive peculiarities of form, feature, or complexion, is a fact as yet unrevealed to the benighted ignorance of our model republic. To expect to find always in a baronet a tall, gray-haired, gentlemanlike-looking man, such as Mr. Morton in his own country is well known to be, would be laying up an inexhaustible store of disappointment for all inexperienced travellers. On the contrary, the English baronet, like the typical Englishman in all classes of life, especially when well on toward middle age, is apt to be a stout, red-faced, rotund, and what an American girl would call 'an uncommonly common looking person."

And again, what are we to understand by a "banker's tone?" Is it nasal or guttural, or may the novel term be supposed to idea of a man who indicates by his air and manner that he is on familiar terms with millions, and that hundreds of thousands are of no account to him whatever? In either case the description is not especially flattering to Mr. Morton in particular, or to bankers in general and we fancy that it has probably originated with one of the "utterly utter" or "intensely Intense" schools of modern English thought, of which we hear so much in the periodical literature of the day.

The new waitz called the "Creole," composed by the Viscountess Mandeville, formerly Miss Consuelo Yznaga of this city, and dedicated by her to the Princess of Wales, will shortly be published here. This charming addition to the dancing music of the day has attracted much attention in London and Paris, and is said to be in the highest degree spirited, graceful, and melodious. Lady Mandoville's old friends in this country will remember the delightful musical talent that she possessed from her earliest years, a talent which was shown less in showr and elaborate instrumental performances than in a habit of improvising the most barmonious and graceful compositions and accompaniments without effort, and apparently without the slightest consciousness of the unusual musical power that she displayed.

The Sunday Law to Paterson

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN fefers to the New Jersey Blue law. In my humble estimation the members of the Liquor Dealers' Associa-tion, in their meeting held here day before yeateries resolved to do many foolish and unwise things, which I resolved to do many foolish and univise things, which I will try to paint out to them. If it is against the law for any one to visit timping boxes on Sunday for any one to visit timping boxes on Sunday for any one possessing the state of the committee going to do? Are not they go a to break the very same law? A committee not they go a hipping boxes to receive the reports of the saw? Have they any right to be out except in going to or from church? Would not any asember of the committee he liable to purpose many it is not below to the committee he liable to purpose mental the law to do any labor, what are the lastic against the law to do any labor, what are the law to differ spoing to do? What are we to do for gas it the committee are not allowed to work? What are the diff severe illness requires a my secan and modeline? Will some one knotly answer these questions? M severe illness requires a int) sician and medicine? W some one kindly answer these questions? Paressos, June 19.

Brome-Chioraiam. Sold by all grocers -Ad-

All lines white duck yests, very best quality, \$2.50 cach. Underwear in games and governor from 50c. 637 and 1,163 Broadway, \$0 Sassau at - A.E.

J. A. L. P. Kunte's Union layer beer won first prize of the Gambrinus Verein, 1877 ... A.fr.

THE GREATEST SOUTHERN CITY.

ATLANTA, June 1 .- Atlanta is unlike any other Southern city. If it was not for the large number of colored people seen along its streets It would strike the tourist as more like a new Western town built up by a bustling, thriving New York city population. Like New Yorkers, the Atlanta people work with enormous energy, and like New Yorkers, they look as if made up of nerves and tendons, and some spare, sinewy muscles set in action by elec-tricity. Their activity seems to be a part of the here. These five trunks reach the great ports of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and extend to the West, Northwest, and North, and with their thirty-two branch lines cover 25,000 miles this town to the merchant, the manufacturer.

and the commercial traveller.

By the fast mail service the New York daily newspapers are delivered and sold in Atlanta in the evening of the day after they are issued. Rapid as this transit seems as compared with that of aute bellum days, it is slow to what it will be when the trains between Washington and Atlanta are run at the proper rate of speed. As it is, they go as slow as they please, and wait at the way stations as long as they please, However, as both the Piedmont air line and Kenesaw routes run through extremely picturesque sections of Virgins, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and Georgia, there is some compensation for the needless delay. Three new railroads, now under way in Georgia, with Atlanta for their objective point, will ere long connect that city, one with Brunswick, on the Atlantic coast, another with Rome, Georgia, in the northwestern part of the State, and with the rich valleys beyond that point, and the wonder Atlanta was made a port of entry by the Federal Government, Its Custom House and Post Office, an imposing structure, cost, including the land on which it stands, nearly \$400,000. No wonder one of its far-seeing capitalists erected a mammoth hotel—the Kimball House at a cost of \$675,000. This hotel and others are always full in the busiest season, while the boarding houses (and they are almost as numerous in proportion to population as in

New York) do a good business.
Atlanta is the capital of the State and of Fulton County. It was named when first incorporated as a city forty years ago. But as it was almost entirely destroyed during the war, the town as it now stands is not more than sixteen years old. Its population by the census of 1880 was 38,000, but the increase is so rapid that the count of the new directory for 1881 The rapid rebuilding and settling of Atlanta

after the close of the war was owing to several causes. Not only was it a railroad centre, the gate city of the South, but it lay midway and in the centre of Sherman's belt of destruction, which extended obliquely across the State from Chattanooga to Savannah, covering an area about forty miles in width. As all the houses were burned in this belt, the agricultural implements destroyed, and the provisions seized, confiscated, or burned, the inhabitants of the descinted regions flocked to Atlanta for food, aid, and employment. Many of them remained, saying. "Let us build us a city here," and build it they did. Their pluck and energy drew others from

more favored parts of the South, and also many from the North. The result of their labors now stands before the tourist in a substantial and beautiful town, from which the scars of the war have almost disappeared, though those of the street contractor and civil engineer are as yet painfully apparent.

Atlanta has good water works, with the Holley pump system, supplying from 40,000,000 to 50. 000,000 gallons daily. Here is a rolling mill employing 500 hands, and a cotton factory of two sets of hands, for it is run night and day, two sets of hands, for it is run night and day, the night work being accomplished by electric light. Here also are numerous foundries and manufactories of various kinds, including a first-class watch factory. Atlanta's opera house and only theatre seats 2,000 persons. There are forty-two churches, twenty-three for white congregations and nineteen for colored. There are seven free public grammar schools, supported by the State. Four of these are for white children, three for colored, and a free public high school for boys and girls. Forty-eight white and six colored teachers are employed in these schools, at salaries varying

watershed dividing the streams flowing into the Atlantic from those of the Gulf—there is no reason why its children should not be rosy and robust if properly nourished and managed.

The climate of Atlanta is cool and breezy. In summer the thermometer rarely goes above 90°, with cool nights. In winter the temperature rarely goes down to 10°. There is no maiaria here, and if its citizens are as enterprising in securing good drainage and proper disposal of sewage as they have been in other sanitary measures, there is no reason why Atlanta should ever suffer from epidemics or zymotic disease of any kind. Cholera and yellow lever patients brought here have never yet communicated the diseases to others. The death rate last year was 19 in 1,000, much the larger percentage being from the colored people. This, too, must be from their own neglect, for if there is a place in the United States where the colored people are most highly favored, that place is Atlanta.

The chief officer of the Atlanta Custom House is a colored man. In addition to the three free public grammar schools for colored children there are in Atlanta two universities for colored students, supported by the States and assisted by contributions and legacies from various parts of the United States mostly Northern, and one well-equipped theological (Baptist) seminary for colored students.

The cidest of these institutions of learning is the Atlanta University. The buildings of brick, are on a fine elevated swell of land in

for colored students.

The oldest of these institutions of learning is the Atlanta University. The buildings, of brick, are on a fine elevated swell of land in the western part of the city. The domain embraces sixty acres. There are about 300 students in attendance. About one-half are girls, and more than half are boarders in the institution. There are ample accommodations for boarders and day scholars. I saw the boarders at their dinner. Neer manners at table you will not see at Wellesley, Vassar, or in any other college refectory. North, South, East, or West. The courses of study in the university embrace a preparatory class (which is being rapidly wanners at table you will not see at Welesloy, Vassar, or in any other college refectory, North, South, East, or West. The courses of study in the university embrace a preparatory chass (which is being rapidly diminished, as the intention is to make the Atania University an institution for the higher education of young men and women, a college course, a normal course, a normal course, a scientific course, and an agricultural course. Two-thirds of the students are in the normal courses, the college course proper and the preparatory course embracing the other third. The students are drawn mostly from sixty-three of the 134 counties in the State of Georgia, but nine other States send their colored young men and young women here.

The American Missionary Society furnished the money for the foundation of this institution, and it remains under the auspices of that body. It was opened in 1869. In 1870 the Georgia State Legislature appropriated \$4,000 for the support of the school. This amount of appropriation has been continued from year to year. In 1874 a bill was passed making the appropriation of the \$5,000 annually for normal scholarships. The Stone estate of Moiden, Mass., has given \$50,000 to the institution, and, besides the original slift of 5,000 volumes composing the Graves Lobrary there was received by the trustees in 1880 a further donation of \$10,000 from the estate of R. R. Graves of New York.

Among the list of cash contributors to he fund are found the following names: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge and Erastus New of New York. Elia M. Graves of Morristown. N. J.; C. H. Prince and S. A. Hosmer of Augusta, (in. J. G. Hitchins of Athers, G. a.; and Mary R. Pello of Atken S. C. The active interest in the institution is not conflued to the people of the North, though, being more able, they have as yet been the largest contributors.

In addition to the three institutions for the higher education of the evolored popula, one of the two public libraries of the tow, the Abyssinian, with about 2,000 volumes, to their

There are three medical colleges, but no institution for the higher education of women is whites, I mean) nor for white young men.

By an examination of the statistical report of the Superintendent of this Atlanta free public schools it is seen that with a population estimated at 19,000 inhabitants, 10,500 of whom are children of school are (between six and

eighteen years), but a small percentage have attended the schools. This is owing to the want of room in the public schools. They can seat only 3,000. Estimating the number of children attending private schools at 800 is full estimate), it will be seen that there is need of more seats, more school houses, not to speak of the need of colleges for whites of both sexes. As it is now, the young white men and women of Atlanta are obliged to be sent to other towns for higher educational facilities, at a cost which but few of their struggling parents can afford. The census of 1889 gives to the State of Georgia a population of 1,533,935. Of this 814,261 are whites, 724,655 blacks. In the public schools of the State there are 236,533 children—150,134 whites, and 86,399 blacks. There are institutions for the higher education of whites in various parts of the State. At Athens, fifty miles north of Atlanta, there is a State university for young men, with four subordinate colleges for scientific, agricultural, and literary instruction in different parts of the State. The Baptists have a university, with law and theological departments, at Macon. The Michoelists have a first class college at Oxford; the Catholics one in Macon. There are twenty small colleges for women in various parts of the State. The Baptists have a university, with law and theological departments, at Macon. The Michoelists have a first class college at Oxford; the Catholics one in Macon. There are twenty small colleges for women in various parts of the State. There are five medical colleges and many high schools and academics. There are State asylums for the insane, the blind, and for the deaf and dumb.

Georgia has thirty-four large manufacturing companies, chiefly cotton and iron. The cotton mills of Augusta. Columbus, and Roswell rank amount of 25,764,293, showing an increase in one year of \$581,895. The more the courtaging feature in the social and political aspect of Georgia is the state, but noticeably so in the region around Atlanta and in north Geo

a sthe owners do not care to pay duty on. Many European manufacturers intend to enter machinery in this department. But to secure a full exhibit of manufacturers and productions from Europe, the manufactures and productions have sent as Commissioner to all the countries of Europe, for that purpose, the Hon. H. V. M. Miller. Chili and Brazil have also expressed their desire to participate.

Thirty ares of the park, taid out in half-acre sections, have been allotted to as many different planters for a competitive trial of skill in the cuitivation of cotton. Seed has been imported from Africa. India, and various parts of the world, some of it at the immense cost of \$200 in gold for a single half round. This plantation, aiready seeded and under the general direction of Mr. Mark Hardin, a ropresentative cotton planter, will display next October the cotton plant in all its known varieties and in all stages of its growth. After the opening of the fair each week will be devoted to special exhibits. One will be a mule and horse fair, another a cattle, sheep, and hog show. Horticultural, doricultural, agricultural, poultry, and bench shows will fill up the intervening weeks. A special press pavilion will be provided for journalists and reporters, with reception and ante-rooms, desks, and overything necessary for literary work, even to stationery and postage stamps. The Pledmont Air-line Railway has subscribed \$5,000 to the Exposition; the Keneaw route, \$10,000. Other railroads are also interested in the enterprise. Facilities of necess to the exhibition will be given by the Western and Atlantic Railroad, which is building a depot on the grounds and a track to and around the buildings within the race course. Arrangements for reduced rates of fare have been made by the managers with the railroad and steamship companies. Efforts are being made with intelligence and persistent enterprise to make the Malara Cotton Exposition one of the great fairs of the world. Whether successful to this extent or not, the large numbers of No fairs of the world. Whether successful to this extent or not, the large numbers of Northern and Western people as well as foreigners who will take that opportunity of making a trip to Atlanta and the South will surely have its influence upon the prospects not only of Atlanta but of the whole State and section.

REPUBLICAN MONEY MISSING.

The Proceeds of the Exhibition of Grant.

Beecher, and Ingersoll in Brooklyn. There is trouble in the Young Men's Central Republican Club of Brooklyn over the theft of the money of the society. The club was started in the last campaign with much visor. It opened a club house in State street and furnished it with pool and billiard tables. It courted Grant, Beecher, and Ingersoll. Grant Recourted Grank Bescher, and ingersoli. Grank gave his services free, and although Bescher, in aburst of enthusiasm agreed to lecture at the meeting at which Grant presided, he acted cogneticing when the time drew near, and finally said he would lecture for \$100. The more was paid. The club made a snurseum of money out of this lecture, and then it engaged to be ingersol. He said that he had a great distinct for any city that was called the City of Churches, and he couldn't conscientiously lecture there for less than one-half of the net profits. Although this mode him almost as expensive as Sarah Bernhardt, there was a large said of tickets, and another snug sum of money was cleared.

Somebody has ciolen the money. Who got the money and how much they got, is still unknown, and the Young Republicans are anxious to suppress any scandal. There was a meeting of the club on Wednesday night, and the alleged robbery was discussed. A sheefal committee was appointed to wait upon District Attorney Callin to consult him about the prosecution of these who are suspected. The names of several young men are mentioned in connection with the defabration, butso far no warrants have been obtained for their arrest. gave his services free, and although Beecher,

have been obtained for their arrest.

Vice-President Arthur and the Star Route

Vice-President Arthur contradicts emphatically the story mubished on Friday in the Trease that he was opposed to the disclosures with reference to the Sixr route traids. He also denies the story from the sime source that he opposed the confirmation of Mr. Elmor as Second Assistant Postmaster General. Speaking to a from yesterlay on these subjects, the Vice-President said: "The whole of the Traces desirately was a fabrica-tion from beginning to end. We such opposition was made, and the object of circulating such fabrically in this time is apparent."

"Hough on Rate."

SHERMAN'S GAMES, WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Ex-Secretary Sherman's other Ohio Boy is slightly booming. In other words, Secretary Windom sees the White House dimly in the distance. To make it shorter, he is on the Presidential track. Ex-Secretary Sherman is backing the Boy.

Those few words in Sherman's Cleveland speech starting Windom were the furthest possible from an inspiration of the moment, or a meaningless injection between sentences The motive was twofold. Windom, standing in Sherman's old shoes, as likely as not may discover several things which Sherman would rather would be known to friends only; in fact, Windom has a one-horse investigation going in the Treasury Department, decidedly after the fashion of how-not-to-do-it, and Sherman knows of a variety of reasons why not-to-do-it should be as perfect a success as possible. And listens to the humming of the bee in his bonnet, made all the more lively by the words of the wily John, who knew what was just enough and none too little, for the complete intoxica-

tion of an Ohio Boy.

If Eherman did not have use for Windom's kind offices in covering up things and keeping down inquiry, his dislike for Blaine, to say nothing about Garfield, would be motive enough for giving Windom this early start on the Presidential track. It served the selfish purposes of the ex-Secretary, and at the same time fed the malice of the disappointed Presidential candidate. Windom is the happiest man inside the Administration to-day, and John Sherman is the best pleased (if Windom does what is expected of him) on the outside of it.

ploy his time in devising means for getting even with Garfield and Blaine. The feeling grows on him. He would not be a Sherman if it were otherwise. In some respects he is the

grows on him. He would not be a Sherman if it were otherwise. In some respects he is the foremost man in public life. He feels that he would live in vain if the treachery of Garnfield and Blaine were not punished before he dies. At his time of life he knows the reasonableness of doing things in time. And Sherman is at his work. If they don't know it now. Garlield and Blaine soon will. Sherman doesn't blab. He possesses a knowledge of the art of looking one way and turning another.

One of the things that has provoked Sherman is the course of Field Marshal Haistead toward Conkling. If Foster's beaten, he can lay it to Haistead's foolish course toward Conkling, says Sherman, and there is in the manner of his saying this, to those who watch the tone and manner, just enough to suggest that possibly John is looking around for something with which to mask the cuts and thrusts he intends to give Foster, and through him Garfield and Blaine.

Another thing troubles John Sherman, and that is the rate at which Wayne MacVeagh has been crawling into the affections of Garfield, getting hold, in fact, of just so much of the administration as he believes will be serviceable to his purposes. Sherman doesn't like the Post Office investigation by a long shot. It is gall and wormwood to him. Not only is it an impeachment of the Hayes Administration, which he believed would to the latest day be a crown of glory to himself, but it is fearfully suggestive of things that possibly may come—and very close to him. MacVeagh has got no greater quantity of blood to the square inch in him than Sherman. MacVeagh has got no greater quantity of blood to the square inch in him than Sherman. MacVeagh has got no greater quantity of blood to the square inch in him than Sherman will be exceptions of the syndicate and the First National can be explored; so that probably at the end of a year or so more will be accretioned in the protably at the end of a year or so more will be accretioned in the protably at the end of a year or so more will be accreti

of all the virtues extant. But because the lower he puts such characters, the higher he will climb.

Some persons have wondered that MacVeagh has not taken hold of the Treasury Investigation Windom is managing. It is not time yet, Bestdes, his hands are full with the Star frauds. What he doesn't make there he will undertake to make up in the Treasury. A vote of Congress will come to his relief there, and let John Sherman know to day, that Wayne MacVeagh will soon enough be on his track. To-day it is Brady. To-merrow it may be the ex-Secretary of the Treasury.

One need not regard MacVeagh as a Prestdential candidate to explain his ways or know his motive. He is not that yet. I should say, rather, that he has a high conception of the position of the law officer of the nation. He has a genuine love for his profession in the first place. In the next place, he understands his opertunity. He is improve another if John Sherman doesn't look out when he gets through with that, and so on; whereby Mr. Bishine has reason for not being an interested spectator.

Considering that only about three months have passed since Gardeld came in, the situation presents some decidedly lively possibilities, besides the interesting realities. tion presents some decidedly lively tics, besides the interesting realities.

He Assures a Reporter that he has Not Un-From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Secretary Blaine has been confined to his residence for over a week with a slight rheomatic attack, which caused his physician to order rest and quiet. I called at his house, and was admitted as a personal friend sho did not want an office. He retused to talk for the public, but I will nevertheless print a part of what he said. I told him there was a feeling among some of his friends in the West that he was prompting Mr. Garfield to do things which, in themselves, were matters of per sonal revenge on his part. To this he answered:

"I do not see how any one can entertain such an opinion. Mr. Garfield has done many things which i would feel proud to have done, but no part of the credit belongs to me. The President has repeatedly said that the appointment of Judge Robertson was his own act decided upon before he left Menter, and that he did no consult any one about it. It was a Treasury appointment with which the State Department had nothing to do, and I do not meddle with other departments. I need not tell you that I was gratified by the appointment, and I am

certain the country is." "Yet the Stalwarts complain that you have an undue influence with the President, and that through your friends you predominate in the Cabinet? I said.
"That is without foundation in fact. After I had de-

ided to accept the State Department I sitvised Mr. Gar feld not to put another Blaine man in the Cabinet, and se did not. The Post Office Department, the most popu lar in the Government, having over fifty thousand em breast was given to an avowed triend of Mr. Conkling he War Office was given to a warm friend of Gen irant. The Treasury was given to a gentleman who wa the first choice of his own State for the Chicago nomina tion. And it I had been a standing candidate for the Presidential momination I would not have accepted the State Department. I could have remained in the Schate to the end of my term, and thus have avoided man anthorances such as you mention and the chances of making enemies. The first year of any Administration is always full of annorances, because offices are given as political rewards, and there are ten applicants for ever office. There are less than one hundred thousand Fe crai offices of every kind, and character. There are to day on file in the department, more than a million acre cations for places, all of them in favor of persons of moor less influence, and who have done all they could it the way of party service. The first obligation of the ap-pointing power is to the fifty million people, and the President and his obvisors have to perform the dury of giving the places to the less timen though they often have to phase between men of equal sharmeter and stailty. At first the disappointed nine in every ten will not a rebut in time they will see the right phase of the case "There is a draid among Republicans in the West that the row over the Roberton appointment may disrept the party in New York," I said.

party in New York," I said.
"No danger of such a result," he answered. "The become get tired of a machine, and often want to substitute another one for it. A great man and a party leader in the West was long the ruling power in his State and a great one in the nation. But he was a power so long that ne hat his State to his party, and when he died shortly afterward the wheels of his machine thought they could never turn again because their propelling cower was cone. And yet as soon as these people had a chance to breathe they recovered their lost ground, and more, too, and that under a number of leaders. In 1876 the control of Mr. Conking was absolute in the Republican party in New York. Mr. Tilden carried the State. In 1880 we carried New York, because the choice of Mr. Cons. he opposition nominated. The detection of John Kelly ave us the State in 1879. From this time on you wil see that the Espainlican party will grow stronger for hav-ing ascerted that men were elected to office to discharge certain lawful duties, and not to be Bosses."

Gentlemen, intending to leave the city seem about these facin enters may be Keep a real or district \$6 for \$6. Warranted the very least. Keep Manufecturing Co., \$6. Names \$1, 817 and 1, 101 Broadway. — 2.7

Newront Live -The steamers Newport and Oct Clony resume their tries on the line between the city and New jort for the summer season to morrow - day. J. A. L. F. Kuntz's Union lazer beer won first prize at the American Institute, 1880. - Ade.

District after sating dyspersis, Ac., reneved by Car-ter's Little Liver Pills. The -Ade. J. & L. F. Kuntz's Union layer beer won the first prize at Paris in 1878, - 44c.

KEPT ALIVE BY ABSORPTION. A Woman who has Taken Neither Food nor

has been made in the newspapers at various times of the case of Mrs. Nellie Ingram, who, since last October, has been in bed, unable to take food or water. Mrs. Ingram is now 36 years old, and has been twice married, her present husband being Henry Ingram, a teamster. In girlhood, as Miss Nellie Dunn, she was hearty and robust, a specimen of blooming health, and had a more than ordinary fine constitution, which she retained as she advanced in years, On Oct. 11, 1880, she stepped into a Dr. N. Merritt's office to have a tooth extracted. She was then in the most per-fect health, and weighed not far from 180 pounds. The tooth was a double one, far back in the jaw, firm and fast, and very troublesome from a cavity. Undoubtedly the pain and an-

in the jaw, firm and fast, and very troublesome from a cavity. Undoubtedly the pain and annoyance she had experienced from it had excited her nervous system to that degree that it took but little to produce a decided shock. The tooth was extracted with much difficulty, and produced intense pain. Mrs. Ingram became greatly excited, which culminated in a nervous shock. A hack was called, and she was taken to her home in a prostrated condition, and was immediately afterward selzed with a severe pain in the bowels, which has continued night and day ever since, accompanied by sickness and nausea. She repeatedly attempted to eat foot to sustain life, but it only produced a loating and deathly sickness, and was at length given up. These spaams occur, however, whether she is given food or not.

As soon as it became certain to her physician that all attempts to keep her alive by introducing food into her stomach were useless, he began giving her injections, thereby sustaining life by a process of absorption by the walls of the intestines. Life has also been sustained by baths of beef tea, milk, and such highly nutritious liquids, with an occasional bath of alcohol to keep the pores open. She has lived for the past eight months in this way, not a morsel of food having pussed her lips. Her weight has been reduced from 180 to less than 80 pounds, but although her body is so much reduced, her face still preserves a quite healthy appearance, and would not strike one as belonging to a person who has been obliged to go without food, and who has suffered such excruciating pains. Her nerves are at such a high tension that she is unable to sleep more than two hours in twenty-four. This short rost is generally taken toward morning, when the vitality in her body is very low. With returning activity of the senses she begins the rothing, which has pasheduced. Within the last few days, owing to the strain on her throat by the frequent contortions of the muscles during retching, she has substantially lost her voice and is unable to spe

GRISCOM'S LONG FAST.

Showing Loss of Vitality on the 21st Day-Something of the Faster's History.

CHICAGO, June 18 .- At the close of the 21st day's fast at noon to-day, John Griscom weighed 168% pounds—a loss of a pound and three-quarters in the last 24 hours, during which he drank 32 ounces of water. For the first time since the start, to the question as to his condition, Griscom did not respond that he 'never felt better in his life." On the contrary, he complained of a headache and of not having been rested by his night's sleep. His eyes were unnaturally bright, and his whole appearance showed there had been a drop in the vitality in the last 24 hours. He says, however, that it is only for the time being, and that he will settle into his usual comfortable condition again. His pulse at rising was 58, but at noon showed 82. Respiration 16; temperature 98 2-5.

A veteran New Yorker said to a Sun reporter yesterday:

"I was a pupil at the old Crosby street High School under the grandfather of the faster. Prof. John Grissom, a famous man in his day, the projector of the House of Refuge which stood so many years on the southern side of what is now Madison square. He was also the founder of the High School and a distinguished chemist. Prof. Grissom was a robust Quaker of sturdy build, and a friend of gymnastics and sanitary measures, as was proved by his placing in the High School yard exercising bars, a diffibing ladder, and in a special ground by itself and facing Broadway a flying trapeze for the use of the boys. The grandson seems to inherit similar inclinations, for I see him reported during the present ascetic experiment as crushing the dynamometer in his hand and sending the indicator to the highest notch at once; and that in a wrestling match with Dr. Buecking he threw the Doctor across the room like a kitten. I knew the faster's father, too. John H. Griscom, at the High School, where he was an assistant teacher. He was noted among the public for his love of athletics, and had many trials of strength and skill with another of the teachers, Noble Heath by name, who was afterward an assistant toacher in Bragg's school in Roosevelt street. The main controversy between this Griscom and Heath was as to which could make the best standing important track of the Commissioners of Emigration. He published a work on The Sanitary Condition of the Laboring Classes of New York, and another on The Uses and Abuses of Air and the Weath as the proprietor of Peale's Museum, in Broadway, opposite the City Hall."

Attempting Suicide on the Heturn of a Husband whom she had Belleved to he Deale.

Attempting Suicide on the Return of a Husband whon she had Believed to be Dend.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18 .- Early this morning a woman was seen to jump into the river here near the water works. She was rescued and hindly cared for When sufficiently resuscitated she told a strange story. Five years ago she married a sallor named James liver, who soon afterward shipped on the schoener Harvest Home, which was lost on the voyage. Not hearing from hyer for two years, she shipped don frewesd, and married another sailor named Wallace Andrews, now absent from home salling on the lake. Two weeks ago liver appeared and upbraided the woman for being instituted to him, and connelled the to live with him. She tried to explain her reliations with Andrews, but courage failed her, and she became distracted. Diver packed up the bousehold goods and shipped them to change, or the last three nights, she says, she has not slopt, frying to think of some way out of her perfective. Trially she resulved upon smooth, with the result as stated. When sufficiently resuscitated she told a strange story

Preferring to Live with his Mother.

SYRACUSE, June 18.—Frank Hill, who was no-ducted by his father, Charles E Hill, the weatily tea merchant of tols city, three weeks ago, has returned to his mather a home in Syracuse. He has been home for over a week, although the return has not focus known outside of the family. A correspondent of the Sew talked with the low last might. He said that he ended his inther a valiance of the train at New Ladon count, while Mr. this was helming a day off the cars. He says be made prefer to return with his mother. The talked promised fine key a life of leasing if he would remain with this. Synacuse, June 18.-Frank Hill, who was ab-

Shooting by Desperadoes in Colorado. Kokomo, Col., June 18.—Yesterday afternoon a. 1. Hagnes, a nebed designade, and Philip Poots, ex-Marshal of this place, both being intexticated, began firing Marshal of the place, both being intesticated, began firing revolvers at random. Soon thereafter, meeting Mayor Domister of Ractice, Higgins fired at him, the short just grazing his basal. Police and Brown ordered them to be quiez, and he was shot and dangergoids wounded by fluctus. The two desperations then field to fractice, as and it cline in the subject of tooks may and prepared for restricting. The Marshal and a posser pursued, and, after wounded, Higgins in the tare, captured him and Foote, They were taken to Leudville to avoid lyuching.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES. "The Professor" continues at the Madison Square Theatre.

"The World" will revolve at Wallack's Theatre two weeks langer. This will be the last week of the Boyle Stafford engage-ioni at the Windsor Theatre. No change is automored at Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theatre. San'les Poses is still dramming there. "Under Tom's Cabin" will be given this week at Haveriy's Nible's Garden Theatre at summer prices. The Sahle Quintet, the Monkey Circus, Che Mah, and the Norwegian Giant are the attractions at Burnsell's Museum.

AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

Regatta of the East River Yacht Club, to morrow. Amateur athletic meeting on the Pologrounds, July 2. Excursion of the Scawanliaka Boat Club to Columbia grove, Friday. Megatta of the Cance Club at New Brighton, Staten Excursion of Parnell Land League No. 25 to Cold Spring Prove, to morrow. Picnic and cames of the Albion Society, Jones's Wood Begatta of the Pioneer Roat Club off Thirty fourth Pestival and cames of the Land and Industrial League, Havem River Park, 20th mat. Execution of Meaghers trial Brigade Association to Alderney Park, States Island, July 14. handiesp games of the Irish-American Ashletic Club, Manhattan Athletic Club's grounds. Saturday afternoon. J. A.L. F. Kunta's Union layer beer won first prize at Sydney, New South Wales, 1-7th -Ade.

Pepperell jean drawers own make, bee pair. Summer undershirts, 25c., 5cc. J. W. Johnston. 200 Grand st., also 270 6th av., mid block 25d and 24th sta-Ada.

MRS. CRAYE'S SINGULAR CASE, The Peculiar Wound that She Survived for

Four and a Half Months, Coroner Ellinger held an inquest yester-BATTLE CREEK, Mich., June 19 .- Mention day in the case of Catherine Crave, who was shot in the head on January 26, by William Sindram, and lived until the 6th instant, suffering only at intervals, apparently, from her wound. Mrs. Crave kept a lodging house at 4 Charlton street. Sindram was a printer, and had shared a room in the house with his brother Adolph, agreeing to pay a part of the weekly rent. This he failed to do, and on January 25 he was forbidden the house. He went away in anger, and, returning on the following morning, shot Mrs. Crave.

The case was so singular in a surgical re-

spect that Coroner Ellinger summoned a jury

of physicians. They were Drs. B. G. Smyth,

Chas. E. Denhard, William Dwyer, G. W. Dean, Franklin Benner, John H. Leveridge, John Noian, and Geo. D. Clift. Deputy Coroner Goldschmiedt, who examined Mrs. Crave's body on the day of her death, testified body on the day of her death, testified that he had found a hole in the left temporal bone, about which the skin was speckled with burned gunpowder, showing that the pistol had been held close to Mrs. Crave's head. Extensive necrosis and caries of the skull were found around the temporal bone, and fragments of bone with particles of lead adhering to them were extracted. In the lower part of the cavity, outside of the cranium, formed chiefly by necrosis and loosened bones, was found the builet, irregularly flattened. The builet lay near the lateral process of the uppermost of the cervical vertebra. Part of the left middle lobe of the hrain was softened. Upon following downward the cavity in which the builet lay. Dr. Goldschmiedt found an abseess cavity extending down between the muscless of the neck to the seventh of the cervical vertebra, where it ended between the mesonhagus and the vertebral column. Entirely disconnected with this cavity was a second absess, extending from the tenth rib on the right side, near the vertebral column. Common the right side, near the vertebral column. Entirely disconnected with this cavity was a second absess, extending from the tenth rib on the right side, near the vertebral column. Entirely disconnected with this cavity was a second absess, extending from the tenth rib on the right side, near the vertebral column. While no direct connection could be established between the cervical and psons abscesses, the first of which was the direct result of the pistolshot wound, the latter must undoubtedly be considered the indirect result of, and be attributed to the absess of the neck, through absorption, no other more direct cause being demonstrable. Dr. Goldschmiedt's opinion, therefore, was that death was caused by softening of the brain and exhaustion, due to chronic pytemia, the latter being due to abscesses, the result of a pistolshot wound in the head.

Dr. Louis T. Warner of 39 East Nineteenth street testified that before Mrs. Crave was shot there was no indication of an abscess that he had found a hole in the left temporal

Diseases of Old Age.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is it not a strange thing that in our medical literature there is no special work dedicated to the diseases peculiar to old age, whereas there are scores of books treating on chilpeculiar dangers. But would it not be also right and just

TOTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Sunday's

See an article appeared under the above heading which virtually takes from the owners of bottles the right to their own property. Still, we have a very good law pro-

siphons that have complied with the law. They find it casy enough to arrest junkinen and bottle dealers who easy enough to arrest quantum and notice cases who are found trading in their suptons. Some years ago they arrested three bottle dealers in a single day. One of these had to be handcuffed by the officer because he showed fight. They were indicted and fined, and the projectly wear returned to the owners.

The fact that sliphous are sometimes obtained from druggists upon a depost does not affect the property right of the owner of the siphous, and he can recover, as the stable keeper can recover his horse soid at Bull's Head by the man who hired the amount for a ride.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Rice.

the Secretary of the Dry Goods Regatta Association, in-forms me that none but those actually employed in wholesale or retail dry goods houses will be allowed to Regatta. The Secretary thinks I sin barred outly to rules. But is not this a case in which the letter of th rules should give way to the spirit? AN Ex EMPLOYER OF A. T. STEWART & Co.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Legally the pawnbrokers are entitled to 25 per cent per annum on valuables. I think not exceeding \$100. They, however, charge 2 per cent, per month, or 36 per cent, per annum, thus cheating the public, chiefly poor people, out of 1 per cent. This should be stopped.

Robertson's Case. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Senator

Robertson has sworn to support the Constitu-State of New York. That Constitution says: " or Assemblyman shall, invine the time for which he has been elected, accept any office, either under this State, or under the United States. This not Hoberton accepted an office under the United States? Is he not a perjacer?

NOTES OF ENTERTAINMENTS. Recention of Puritan Lodge, Terrace Garden, Thursday

Commencement exercises of Manhattan College, Friday afternoon. Commencement exercises of St. John's College, Ford-ham, Wednesday atternion. Commencement exercises of Mount Faint Vincent Academy, to morrow afternoon. Closing exercises of the Institution for the Instruction of the Dent and Dumb, Wednesday afternoon. Prize speaking of students of the College of the City of New York, Booth's Theatre, to-morrow evening. Commencement exercises of the College of the City of New York, Academy of Music, Thursday evening. Opening of the new club house of the Tammany Certral Association at Lexington avenue and Thirty threst, to more wevening.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived-Satuanar, June 18.

Sa Britannic, Perry, Laverpool June 9, and Queenstown

Se Britannic, Perry, Laverpool June 9, and Queenstown 10th.

Es Castor, Visser, Amsterdam June 2.

Se Nederland, Tamer, Autwerp June 6.

Se City of Montreal, Land, Laverpool June 7, and Queenstown 8th.

Se Junet, Williams, Middlesboraugh,
Se Harcol, Bonde, Comenhagen, May 20.

Se City of Savannah, Catherine, Philadelphia,
Se Cortes Heary, St John's, N. F.

Se Breakwater, Hulphers, Lewee,
Ship Dundrennan, Cano, Caicutta,
Ship Gesterminde, Luthe, Antwerp,
Hark Ida, Gunnassen, Rochefort,
Bark Aspotogon, McKenzie, Havana,
Bark Thomas Brocks, Waugh, Se Jago,
Bark Papa, Bannan, Hong Kong,
Bark Papa, Bannan, Hong Kong,
Se Wyoning, from New York June 7, at Queenstown

Friday night, on her way to Liverpool.

Se St. Laurent, from New York June 7, has passed the
Lizard, on her way to Haver.

Salled FROM FOREIGN FORTS. Sa Wieland, from Havre, for New York.

Business Molices.

All persons afflicted with Byspepsia Diar-rinea Colic and all kinds of indigestions will find im-mediate relief and sure cure by using ASCOSTURA BITTERS. The only gouisse is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS. Best Beef, Iron and Wine, 60e.; Bran-reth's Pulls, 12s., Vassime, 13s. Drug supplies for home

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mercurial affections, oil sores, eruptions of the
merital affections, oil sores, eruptions
to the curious affection of the skin,
merital affections, the curial effected by the CUTICURA
REMEDIES are marvellous.

RUNNING SORES.

RUNNING SORES—Heavy Landecker, Dover, S. H., certifies that Aug. 23, 1877, he broke his leg. The bone was set by a physician. Upon removing the splint sores broke out from the knee to the heel. Doctors called them varicees veins, and ordered rubber stockings. Paid \$25 for stockings, without all signs of cure. Hought CUTI-CRA REMEDIES, and was rapidly and permanently cured. Certified to by Lothrops & Pinkham, drugglats. Dover, N. H.

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In 30,000 cases 'Iyatt's Life Balsam has

BECKWITH-HOLMES—At Montciair, N. J., June 17, by the Rev. A. H. Bradford, assisted by the Rev. E. G. Beckwith, D. D., the Rev. Frans A. Beckwith to Elies Warren, danghier of Samuel Holmes, Esq., of Montclair, FISCHER-OFFICER—on the 10th inst., at the real tenes of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. S. Howland, D. D., Audolpho H. Fischer to Lettle B. Offect, both of York.

"Havilland.—At the residence of Mr.
hishi H. Pawer, Hutson, N. Y., on Thurslay, June 16,
he Rev. George C. Seisley, Robert P. Porshew, United
ex Navy, to Mary S. Haviland, daughter of the late.
Haviland of New York. t. A. Haviland of New York.
FHASEL-ARNOLL — At Ranachque, Morriannia, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Edan, daughter of Benjamin J. Arnold, Esq. to Evan James, and daughter of the late William Fraser, Esq. of Skipvolinges son or the late mess, Arryleshire TAYLOR-LOCKE.—On Tuesday, June 14, at the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, by the Rev. William F. Taylor, assisted by the Rev. Emery J. Haynes, Minutela D. Locke, daughter of William H. Locke, to John H. Taylor, all of Brooklyn.

ASHCRAFT,-In Philadelphia, June 16, Mrs. Rhoda F.

we of Drumcolloner, results with year of his age.
Relatives and triends of the family are respectfully inited to attend the funeral on Sunday, June 19, at 2 l. M.,
the to attend the funeral on Sunday, June 19, at 2 l. M. of the later readdings, 12 button place, Eastern Boule ited to attend the funeral on Sunday, June 19, at 2 P. M., om his late reachence, 12 Section places, Eastern Boule-ard, bent and 59th six. to Calvary Cemetry, LUDLAM,—In Cape May City, June 15, Richard Smith In Cape May City, June 19, Worp Van 80 years, A -In Lancaster, Pa., June 16, Worp Van Peyma, aged 35 years. Wilson, widow of the late. Wilson, widow of the late. Henry Wilson in the first year of her age. Funeral to day the 1910, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 356 East 821 st.

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Religious Rotices.

A SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE, "Sian-der Legally and Morally Considered," by the Rev. C. C. Goss, in People's Church (Utah Hall), 8th, av. and 25th at 18 o'clock. Song service at 7.5% Free and unde-nominational.

A TCHICKERING HALL, 5th av., cor. 18th at. The Bry C. J. Denning of North Carolina will reach at 3 15 Sunday afternoon. Singing by the large heir. Assalbul, director All seats free. Invitation to all. "A N OPEN DOOR,"—Bishop Snow of Mount Zion will preach in the Medical College corner 284 at and 4th av, on Sanday at 27 M. Subject "The Message from Christ to the Church of Philadelphia."

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 68th at west of 6th ay. The Rev. It Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. GOOD TEMPLAR UNION. Public temperance meeting at 7 and 97th av. at 3 P. M. to-day. Addresses by D. D. Clark, affiliar Sambeam." Jersey City. dresses by D. D. Clark, adder "Sundeam," Jersey City, and others. Chair led by Mis. Dinneck.
J. H. ARNOLD, Sec. y. W. S. KEYES, President.

J. H. ARNOLD, Sec y. W. S. REYES, President.

1. DEPEN DEN'T Cathoric Church, Massimic Tomple.

1. 231 st and 6th av. flow Fathers O'Connor and McFail presch. Subject. The Decline of the Roman Gatholic at Father O'Connor rederings after the service of att Father O'Connor rederings. The East 28th at. any time. Protestants and Cathorica Contains Univided. NEW JEHUBALEM CHURCH (SWEDEN-BORGAN), 85th st. between Park and Lexington ava. Rev S. S. Seward, Pasker, Services at 11 A. M., June 19. Text lealah kili., 1-3; subject, "Words of Encouragement."

GT. GEORGE'S CHURCH. Stuyveshit square,
ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. Stuyveshit square,
S corner 16th st.-11 clock, morning prayer and serman by the Rev. B. F. Le Cont., 7 th P. R. Lecone's service, all sears free, sermon by the Rev. S. Ferkins, minister in charge. THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY will hold their Sunday acretic by invitation in the Brekman Hill E. E. Church, Sold al., cast of 20 av., at 11 A.